

Supplementary Figures, belonging to van de Wiel et al. (2025), "Stakeholder Engagement for Sustainable Open Research Data Support Services: Insights from Interviews and Surveys in Switzerland"

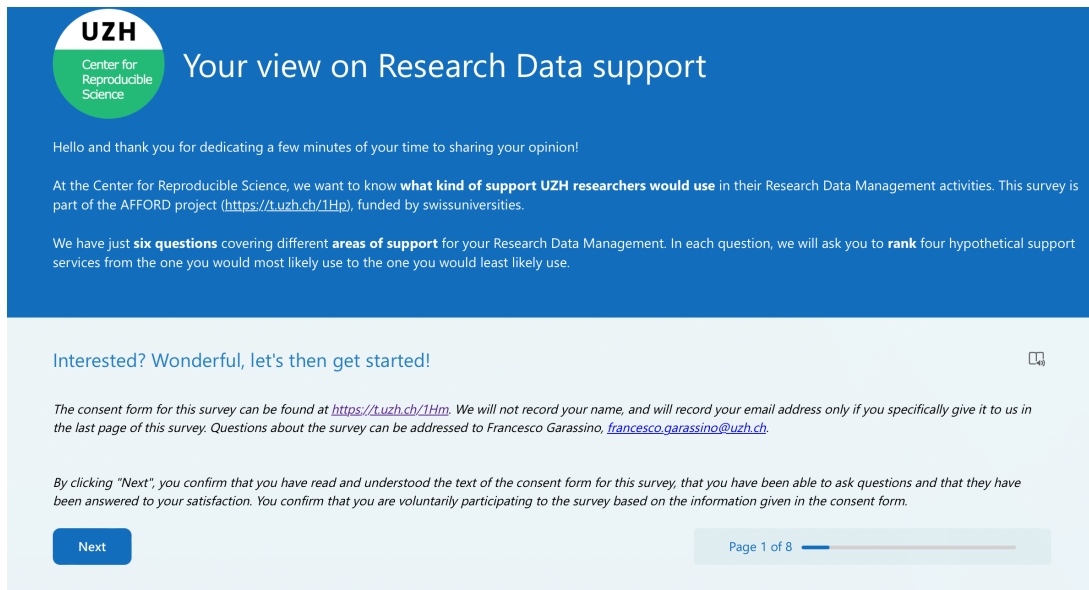


Figure S1: Screenshot of the first page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

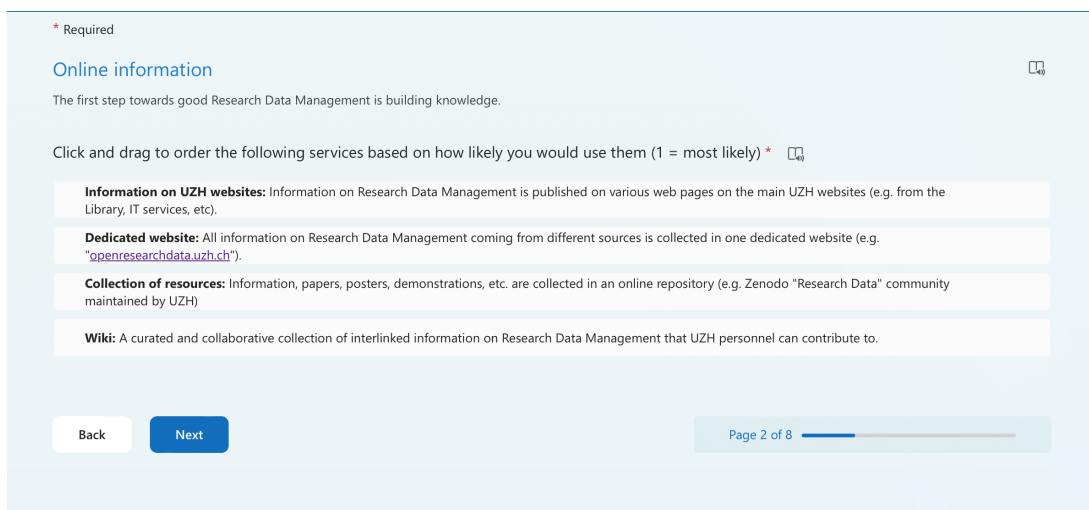


Figure S2: Screenshot of the second page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

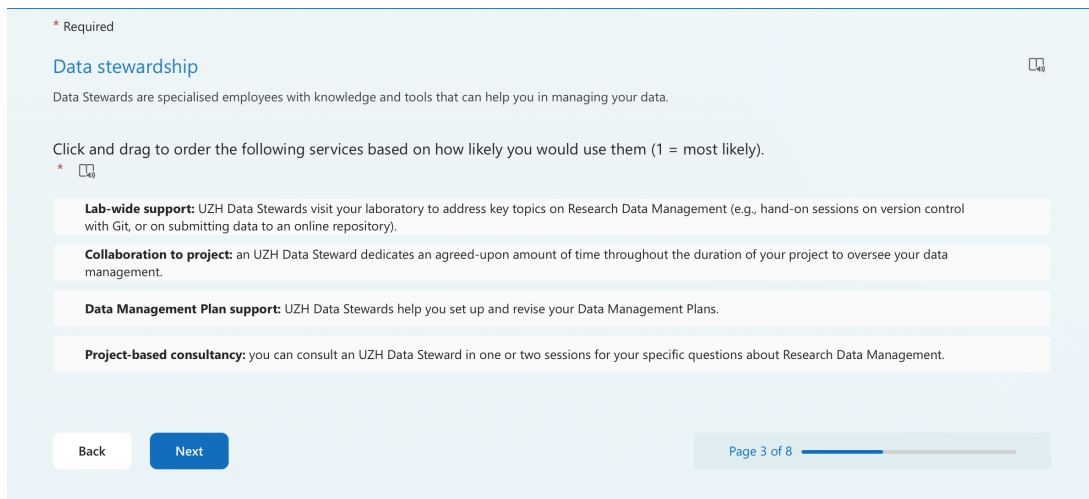


Figure S3: Screenshot of the third page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

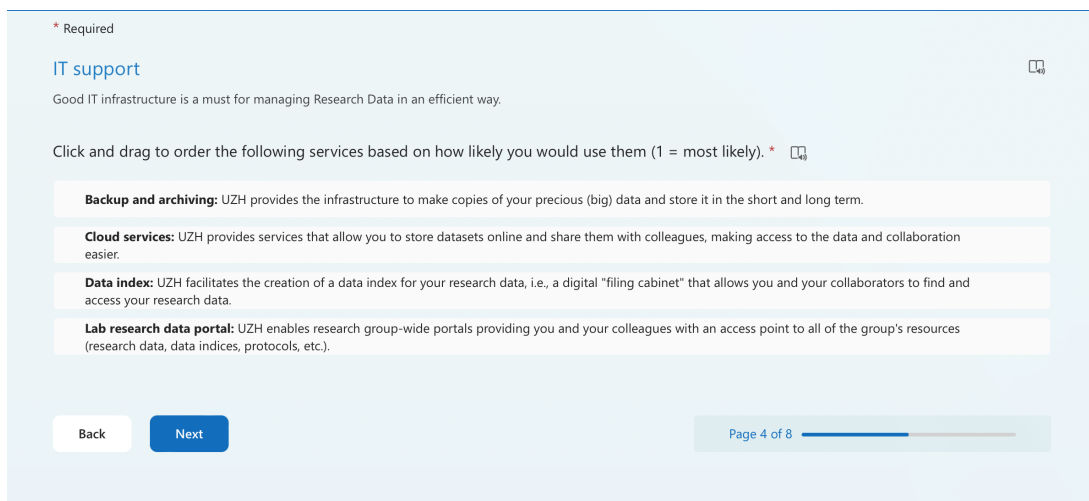


Figure S4: Screenshot of the fourth page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

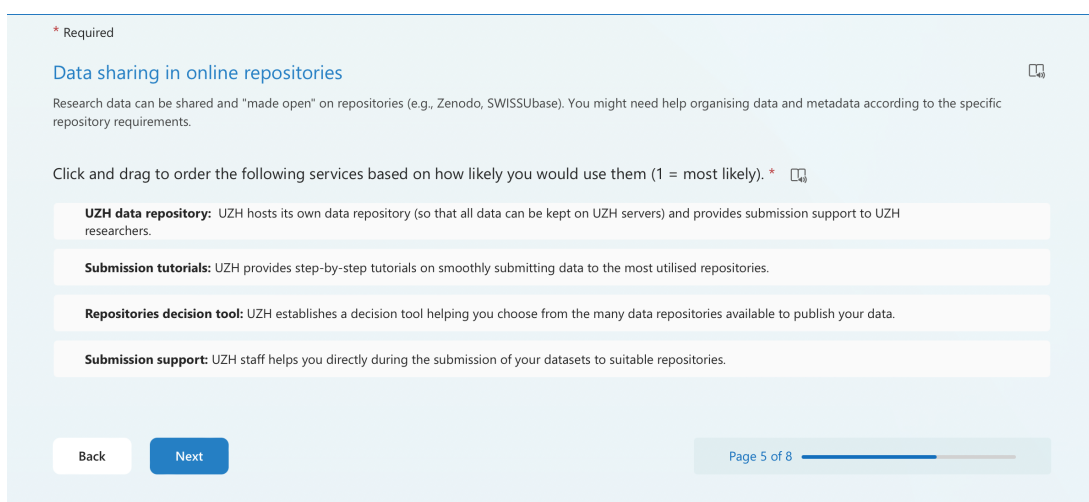


Figure S5: Screenshot of the fifth page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

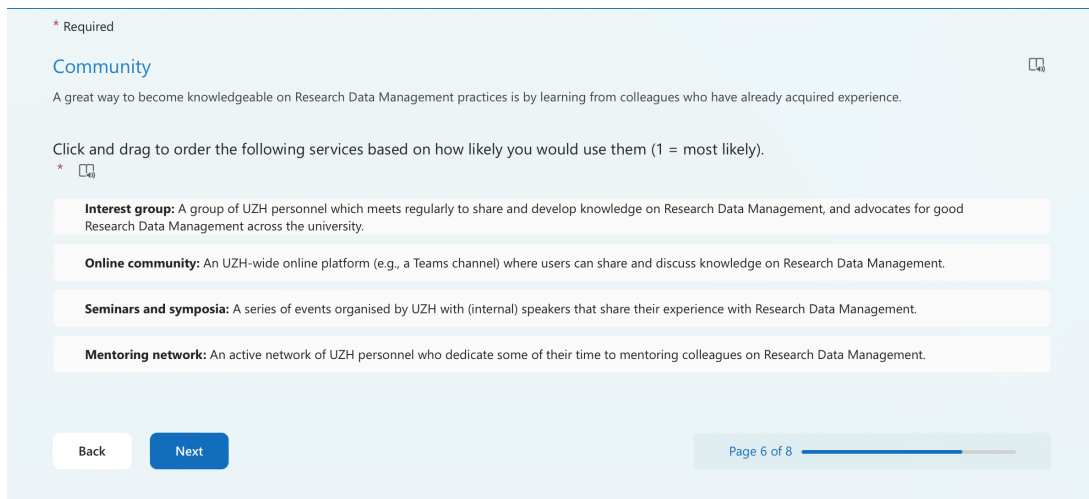


Figure S6: Screenshot of the sixth page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

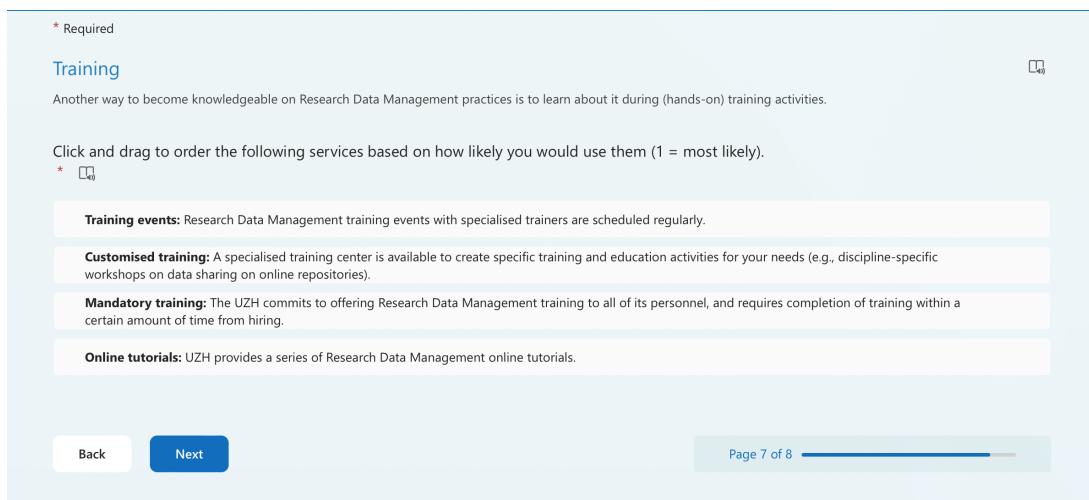


Figure S7: Screenshot of the seventh page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

* Required

A couple of final questions, and then we'll be done! 🔍

Please indicate your role at UZH * 🔍

Select your answer ▼

If you have any comments, want to mention something that was not part of the survey, or want to share with us your experiences with Research Data Management, you can do that here: 🔍

Enter your answer

If you are interested in Research Data Management and would like to further contribute to our research, please leave your email here. Thank you! 🔍

Enter your answer

Back Submit

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Figure S8: Screenshot of the eight page of the survey distributed to selected UZH researchers.

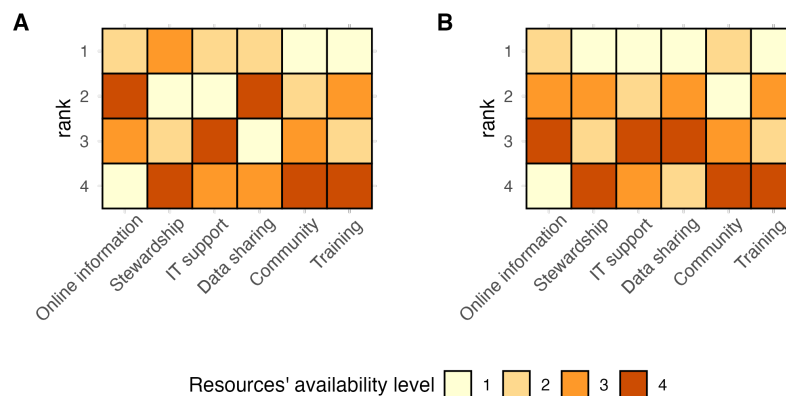


Figure S9: Summary of preferences expressed by survey respondents, separated into (A) PhD Candidates (61.7% of respondents) and (B) Academic Staff (38.3% of respondents). Each tile represents a specific service within one of the six surveyed service areas, color-coded according to its resource availability level (e.g., levels 1 and 4 in "Online Information" refer to "Information on UZH Websites" and "Wiki" services, respectively). The Y-axis displays the "rank" per service area, representing the overall preference score calculated from responses within each group.

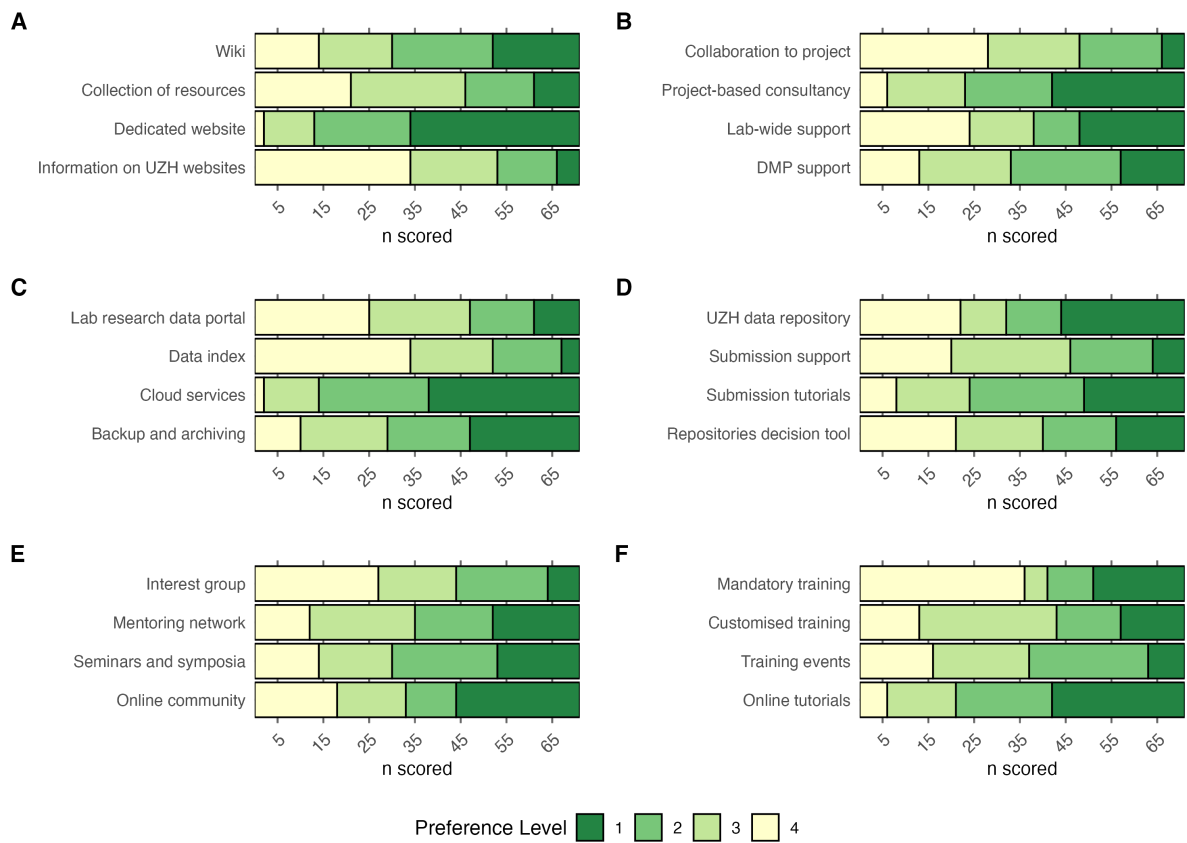


Figure S10: Overview of the service usage likelihood by the 71 survey respondents who identified themselves as PhD candidates. Each plot represents one of the six surveyed areas (see Figure 1), as follows: (A) Online information, (B) Data stewardship, (C) IT services, (D) Data sharing, (E) Community, (F) Training. The stacked bars and corresponding color scheme represent the number of survey respondents that ranked each service as their first, second, third, or last choice for usage.

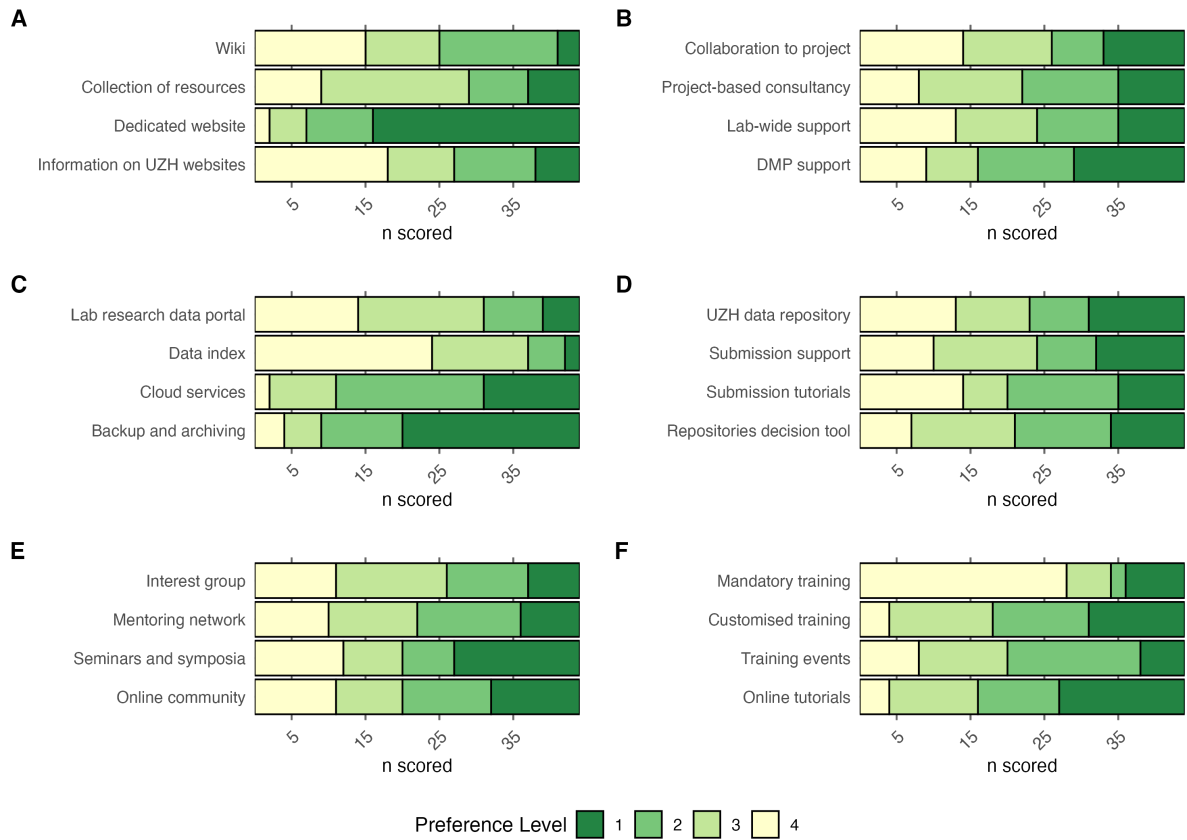


Figure S11: Overview of the service usage likelihood by the 44 survey respondents who identified themselves as non-PhD candidates. Each plot represents one of the six surveyed areas (see Figure 1), as follows: (A) Online information, (B) Data stewardship, (C) IT services, (D) Data sharing, (E) Community, (F) Training. The stacked bars and corresponding color scheme represent the number of survey respondents that ranked each service as their first, second, third, or last choice for usage.

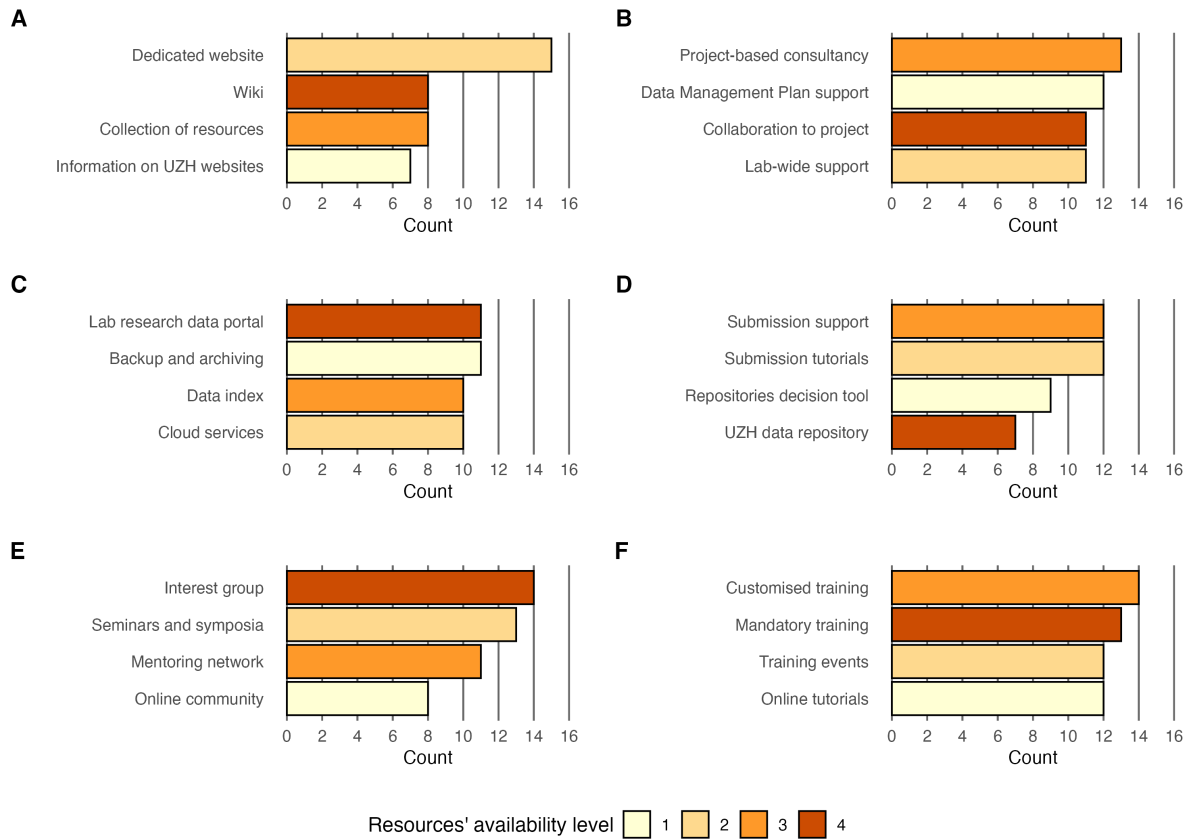


Figure S12: Overview of the preferences expressed by interviewees when asked to design an ideal ORD support model featuring as many services per each area as they saw fit. Each plot represents one of the six surveyed areas, as follows: (A) *Online information*, (B) *Data stewardship*, (C) *IT services*, (D) *Data sharing*, (E) *Community*, (F) *Training*. The color scheme represent the placement of each service along the resources' availability continuum, with 1 being the lowest resource availability per service area and 4 being the highest.

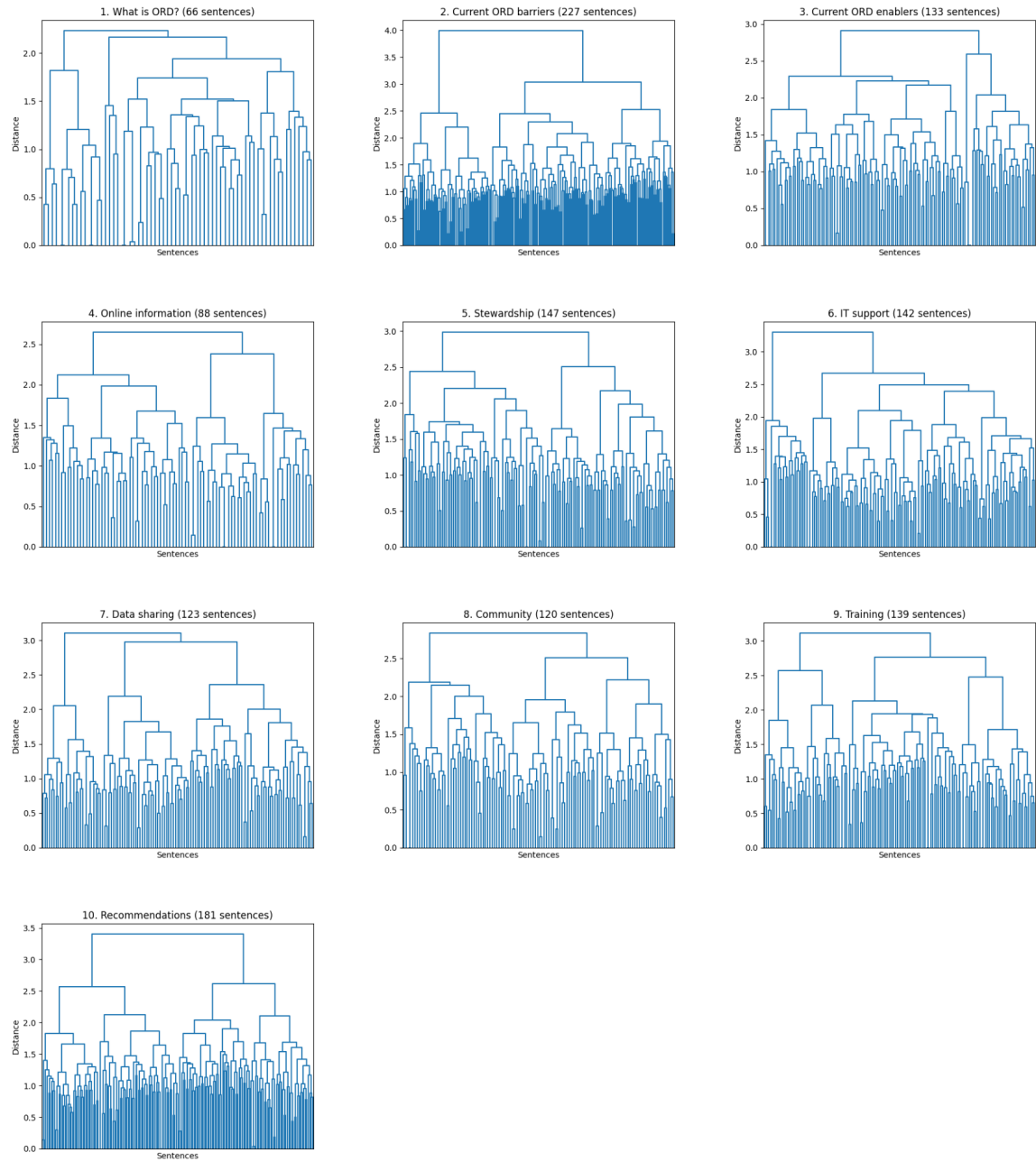


Figure S13: Dendrogram visualization of distance matrices calculated from embeddings of all annotated sentences from the 20 conducted interviews, divided by tag category (Table S1).

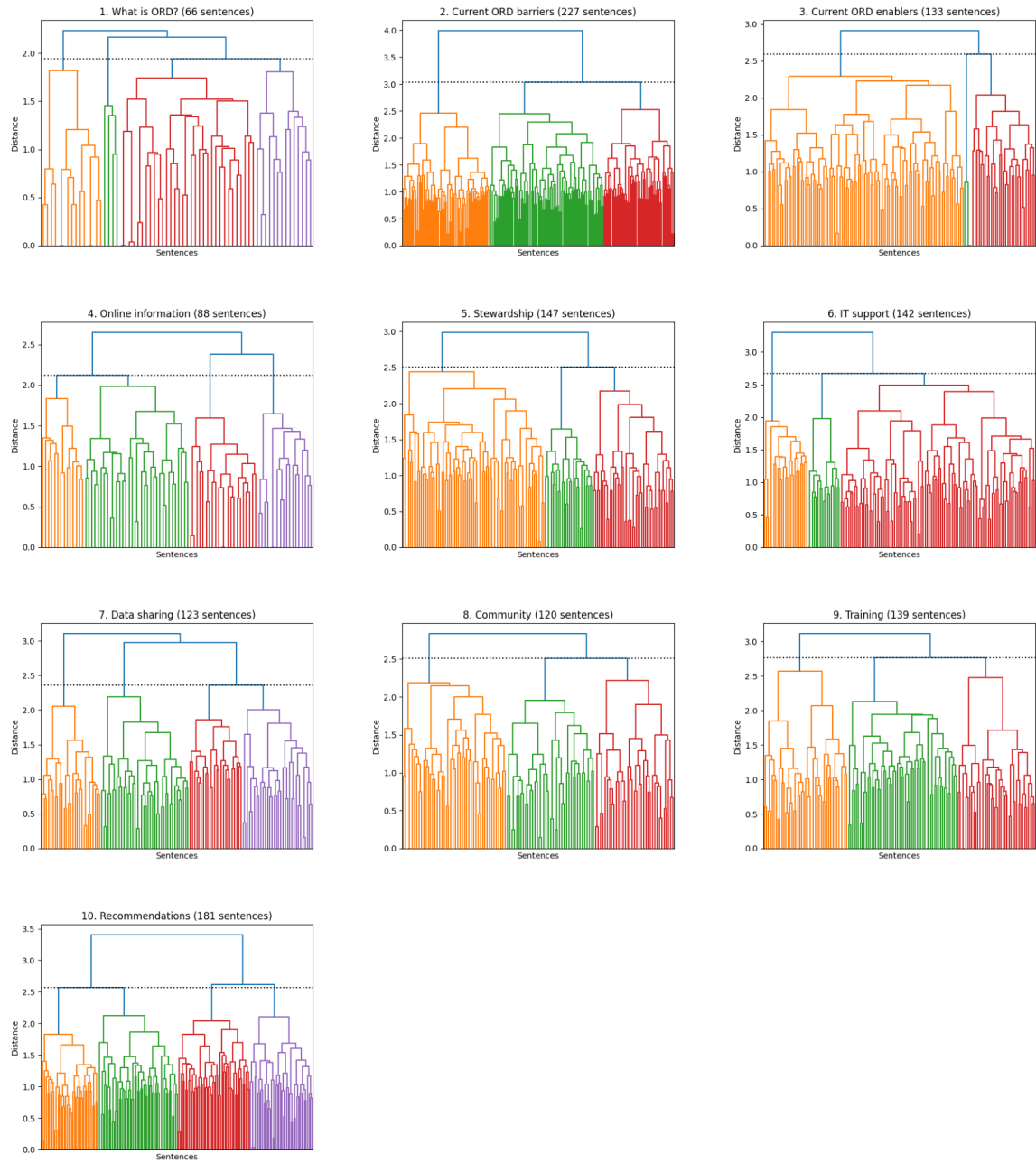


Figure S14: Cluster assignment for the annotated sentences from the 20 conducted interviews, overlaid on the per-tag category dendrogram visualizations of distance matrices calculated from sentence embeddings.